

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 5 No. 14

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913

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PICKET SHOT MAY NOT LIVE

James Donovan, better known as "Whitey," an I. W. W. picket at Bonner, Mont., was shot through the head on the night of June 17 by an unknown assailant.

Donovan was on picket duty with fellow workers Robert Tellyer and Earl Davenport and was trying to persuade Nels Hoss to stop scabbing at the Bonner mill. All the men were unarmed.

The wounded man is in a serious condition but there are strong hopes for his recovery. He declares that there was a man moving inside the picket fence and that the shot came from that direction. Donovan is 31 years old and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The two pickets who were with Donovan were arrested and later on the sheriff jailed fellow workers Ford, P. M. Campbell and George Parish. Just what they are charged with is not known.

Missoula, Mont., June 20.—We are more determined than ever to fight the boss to a finish. The fact that no gun was found on any of our pickets when arrested bears out strongly our belief that the men seen inside of the millyard fence fired the shot that hit Donovan. Fellow worker Donovan is still unconscious and all have given up hope of his recovery. All pickets are now in jail pending the outcome of Donovan's injury.

Nels Hoss, the scab whom the pickets tried to approach, claims that one of them drew a gun and of course the police believe that Donovan was accidentally shot by one of the pickets. A scab will say anything to help the boss and Nels Hoss is known to be an uncouth, ignorant and unprincipled creature in human form who would do anything to beat the working man. And surely the gunman who shot Donovan must be kith and kin to Nels Hoss or Nels' dawg.

Fellow workers, the time is now here when the working class must do something for their defense. The courts and the stars and stripes are no protection to the working class. The struggle for existence is becoming fiercer each day. Workingmen, arise from your slumbers and get in the One Big Union. The struggle for bread is a lifelong struggle. One united brave rush and the world is ours. The sooner we take over the industries, the sooner we will be free from fear of death by starvation or by the gunman's bullets. The list of those who have died at the hands of the capitalist thugs is long and will continue to grow until the working class has gained control of the world. Picket the employment sharks and rush funds to Strike Committee, Box 942, Missoula, Mont.—Strike Committee.

I. W. W. MEN CLEARED OF MURDER CHARGE

On June 17 at Ipswich, Mass., fellow workers Carrol L. Pingree and Nathaniel Hermann were held in heavy bail on charges of moral responsibility for the death of Nicoletta Pandelopolou, a woman shot during a strike riot at the hosier mill. Mrs. Pingree was freed of the charge at once.

On the 20th, at a preliminary hearing, the charges were dismissed as no evidence was introduced to show that the defendants were connected with the killing. All three were held on charges of rioting, however.

Paterson Pageant a Great Success

Twelve thousand persons crowded Madison Square Garden to witness the pageant given by the silk strikers of Paterson, N. J. About as many were turned away for lack of room. The whole affair went off smoothly and it netted between six and seven thousand dollars for the strike fund. It was the largest crowd ever gathered in the Garden.

One rehearsal was all that was necessary as the pageant consisted of active scenes from the workers' lives. Continuous applause greeted the efforts of the actors, all of whom were actual strikers. The cost of staging the affair was \$4500 and the advertising value cannot be estimated.

The pageant promises to be one of labor's publicity weapons when even peaceful picketing is stopped by the police.

Detroit Auto Slaves are in Revolt (Special Telegram to Industrial Worker)

Detroit, Michigan, June 18.—Six thousand of Studebaker's automobile slaves in revolt. Other plants are about to strike. Demands are for an eight-hour day, twenty-five per cent increase and weekly pay. I. W. W. will handle the strike.—D. K.

No. 5

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES



DAMN YOUR PATRIOTISM! WE WANT BREAD!

Lumber Strike in Full Blast!

By the time this paper shall have reached the hands of its readers, the strike of loggers and millmen of the Puget Sound region will have been in progress three weeks. With the exception of the two firms which have agreed to make concessions to the strikers, one of them to grant all the demands, the situation remains unchanged. Thousands of loggers have drifted out of this region to other points, going to British Columbia, Oregon and east of the Cascade mountains. This seems to be one of the chief drawbacks in calling strikes of the migratory workers such as most of the loggers are. To them a trip of a few hundred miles in search of a job is nothing. Very few of them work over a few months at the most at any job, and so a strike of this kind is not taken as seriously by them as though they had been some factory worker with family, and little else to do in the place where they happened to live. As it is, the loggers of the West drift from one job to another and from state to state without considering that they have been the least inconvenienced. Therefore, when the present strike took place, most of them instead of staying close to the place where they had been employed, rolled their blankets and went to other fields. It has been the same with all the strikes of migratory workers in the West. Already there is a noticeable scarcity of experienced loggers in these regions. Many of the firms are doing their best to get crews of men, but the limited number of experienced men makes that an impossibility even though these were inclined to scab. There is still need of much education along this line. Strikers must be made to realize that they are soldiers on the industrial field of battle, and their duty is to stay and fight it out. Some of our speakers, in the past, have been telling the strikers of how we would fold our arms and go fishing, and it seems that too many of them have taken those words too literally.

Port Angeles Vindicates Itself.

As reported in the last issue of the "Worker," the real estate sharks had succeeded in

forcing our organizer, Forrest Edwards, aboard the steamer Sol Duc and to come to Seattle. The secretary of the newly organized local was also placed aboard the same ship, but got off at a little stopping point a short ways distant from Port Angeles and returned that same night to give them a talk on the street. The next day a telegram was received from the local requesting that Edwards be sent back to that place, which request was complied with. The I. W. W. members and red socialists, and let it be said that Port Angeles is to be congratulated on the large group of clear cut socialists that it has, met Edwards on the dock and escorted him amid cheers up-town. The following Monday a mass meeting of citizens was held at the opera house. The Earles firm, which is building one of the largest saw mill and shingle mill plants in the Northwest, tried to control the meeting by packing it. Their mill was closed earlier than usual and the camps also. Then they brought in all of their stool pigeons and suckers through a side door and had them all lined up for the meeting. They failed in selecting a chairman of their own. They failed in everything which they attempted to put over on the meeting, and a short time before it closed most of their suckers left disappointed. The lumber people had imported an ex-judge from Seattle to make the principal talk in their behalf. Those assembled laughed at him. He started out with the usual flowery talk of the wonderful city which the people had, etc. (the usual line of bull, you know), got mixed up and ended by saying that whenever he was asked by friends where best to go he would send them to Port Townsend. Of course, he meant Port Angeles, simply got his wires twisted. The editorial in a recent number of the "Industrial Worker," the first letters of each line spelling sabotage, was also read by him. Thus the first line of the editorial read "Soap in the boiler prevents getting up steam," and the crowd applauded to the echo. So they did after every line as read, and today sabotage is the most talked of topic of the town. The ex-judge's appeal to the flag

also met with flat failure. Several there were to answer his speech immediately. One old man tremblingly arose to the platform and among other things said: "We respect the flag, and by god we are going to wash out a few of the dirty stains which people of your class have put into it." And thus the whole meeting was carried to the distinct advantage of the I. W. W.

The mill people and their hangers-on, the real estate sharks, had planned to have a resolution passed in this meeting, according to reliable information, to drive the I. W. W. out of that region. In this they were sadly disappointed, as the workers of Port Angeles have got beyond the stage where appeals to blind patriotism and prejudice have any effect on them. The future looks promising for industrial unionism in this region.

Granite Falls Camps Closed Solid. All of the camps in this region remain closed as from the outset. Johnson & Duan camp, which employs in the neighborhood of 200 men when running full blast, states that it will keep their camps closed for a period of sixty days. The other camps in the region are also struck solid, with the exception of the Star Log Co. which was able to hold a handful of men at the time of the walkout. One camp in this region has agreed to a nine hours and the improved conditions as provided for in the demands.

Sedro Woolley Has Good Strike Headquarters. This local has a large territory to cover, and is having a hard time to keep sufficient pickets watching all of the points. They are feeding quite a number of men at the Labor Temple at that place. One farmer has donated a load of potatoes. Few men are coming into this region, and those who come are quickly stopped. One large firm in this region has written a letter to certain employment offices in Seattle stating that they were going to remodel the bunkhouses, furnishing springs, mattresses, etc., and installing bath rooms. They also stated that they would put their camps on a (Continued on page four.)

Strikers Ranks at Tucker Are Unbroken

Helper, Utah, June 17, 1913.—The strike at Tucker, Utah, was called on June 9 and about 1200 men came out together, foreigners and all. The double-tracking is at a complete standstill from Tucker to Soldier Summit and the D. & R. G. Ry. and the Utah Construction Co., who are contracting the job, are at their wits end to procure scabs to break the strike. So far they have had no success.

Last Saturday fifty armed guards were imported to Tucker under the command of Sheriff Steele who was scab herder at the Bingham strike. On Thursday, last, the D. & R. G. Co. deported one hundred and sixty strikers, mostly I. W. W. men, from Tucker and thought they had the strike broken, but like the old saying, "the cat came back," the I. W. W.'s came back

and there are now from 160 to 200 members of the I. W. W. in Tucker.

The people of the city are with the strikers to a man and have given considerable aid.

Eight of our fellow workers are in jail at Provo and I believe their trial comes up today. Five were arrested on the charge of inciting to riot and destroying company property; two on a charge of vagrancy and one stealing a pair of shoes. Of course these are all trumped up charges and cannot possibly be made to stick. The company only wanted to get these men out of the way until they think the backbone of the strike is broken.

I am maintaining a picket here at Helper, 37 miles east of Tucker, and am kept informed of conditions from day to day by runners.

Yesterday the secretary of Local 256, Helper, went down to Tucker with another fellow worker and they were arrested as soon as they stepped off the train. On asking where the officer's warrant was they were informed that there was none needed. They were kept in a tent all day, under heavy guard, and although they kept on demanding to be brought before the justice for a hearing no notice was taken of their pleas and in the evening they were placed on an eastbound train, under guard, and sent back to Helper and told that the next time they were caught in Tucker something would drop.

We expect something to happen in the course of the next few days and will try to get another line to the paper.—Cyril Parcele.

REBELS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

By grapevine telegraph the following came to the "Industrial Worker" from fifteen fellow workers who are experiencing a little "Star-Spangled Justice" in Oregon.

County Jail, Oregon City, June 14, 1913.

Fellow Workers: The authorities have started their dirty work in the jail here. They have refused us all outside communication with our friends and fellow workers and are giving us very little to eat and practically no fuel to take the cold and dampness out of the basement hustle. Sanitary conditions here are the worst we have ever known anywhere.

On Tuesday, June 10, we pulled a strike here in Oregon City. We came out of the Crown and Hawley paper mills almost to a man. On the next day fifteen of us were arrested and put in the lock-up on the same old fake charges of "inciting to riot," and "destruction of private property."

We have all been indicted by a picked jury and are to be held over until the July term of court in default of \$500 bail. It is needless to state that the charges are trumped up, but we cannot be back on the firing line until some time in July so we need some live rebels to keep up the fight.

There is plenty of work here for everyone—too damn much work in the mills. All rebels coming to Oregon City should give us a lift.

Yours for Industrial Freedom: Chas. Teeney, Louis Main, A. Corbin, John Lotom, Frank Moore, M. Pyatt, Pete Sam, J. Price, E. Duffin, Jos. Silvertrast, R. Nutting, J. Clements, M. T. Palmund, E. L. Jarrett, O. L. Jensen.

WORKERS WILL WIN IN COOS BAY

Marshfield, Ore., June 13, 1913.—The Smith & Powers Lbr. & Mfg. Co. were forced to close down their mill today on account of having no logs to make into lumber. Everybody seems happy, of course, with the exception of Smith & Powers and they sure grow some mad whenever any individual or group of individuals attack their profits.

There are a few men (?) working in the camps trying to break the strike, but they will never succeed as the working conditions of Coos Bay must be bettered and will be before very long. There is just one thing left for the men to do and that is to drop their tools and help us win this revolt against the rotten conditions of Coos Bay.

It will mean a whole lot to all the lumber workers of this section. I know that the lumber workers are not satisfied with the conditions imposed on them by Smith & Powers and their only chance to change them is to get into an economic organization like the I. W. W. and stand pat for their demands.

We ask for an eight hour day; for better working conditions; sanitary bunk and cook houses; abolition of the \$1 bed and hospital graft and a 25 per cent increase in wages. The men to be hired from the union hall instead of the paid employment sharks. These demands are not out of reason, as the boss would like to have you believe, and they must be forced upon him before he will grant us the right to live.

Do you think it right that you should sleep (Continued on page four.)

Free Press Denied in Paterson

Alexander Scott, editor of the Weekly Issue of Passaic County, New Jersey, was recently sentenced to serve not less than one year nor more than fifteen and to pay a fine of \$250 for telling the truth about conditions in Paterson, N. J.

Police Chief Blinson said he would break the silk workers' strike and Scott referred to him as "strike breaker Blinson." He also called Paterson a "hot-bed of brass button anarchy" and for this action must pay a penalty.

Judge Kilnert said "The crime is a very serious one." Is it any wonder the workers say "To hell with the courts" when it is made a crime to criticize an asinine, corporation-owned police force. Evidently Paterson intends to go the limit with the silk mill owners money to back the degenerate authorities. Editor Scott's real offense is that of defending the I. W. W. and championing the silk strikers. Says Scott:

"Guilty or not guilty, prison or no prison, I will continue to exercise my constitutional right of free speech. As long as I live I shall voice my protest, in one way or another, against conditions which I consider to be unjust and unwarranted. I shall always consider it, not only my right, but my duty to criticize brutality and despotism, whether the transgressor be one of Paterson's brass-buttoned ruffians or the President of the United States."

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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Capitalist law and order means law forced upon the workers by order of the capitalists.

Capitalism may be digging its own grave, but it's a cinch that sabotage is throwing out a few shovelfuls as well.

It's a heluva society where shingle weavers live in shacks roofed with flattened tin cans. High time for a big change.

Perhaps you've met the specimen of mankind who is willing to be miserable so long as he knows some one else who is a little worse off than he is. Thank goodness the breed is getting scarcer.

How many trees have been felled by Weyerhaeuser's mighty brain in the camps where the loggers are on strike? It takes labor to produce logs. All the labor skinner's millions cannot get logs to the mill without the workers being on the job.

From gilded palaces on the healthy hills the parasite class pours its sewerage on the city lowlands where it seeps into the hovels of the producers who dwell in misery and want. Yet there are workers who are willing to accept their ideas on all subjects from the same source as comes the offal that befouls their lives. How capitalism has hypnotized society! Revolutionary industrial unionism is breaking the spell and its splendid might will yet liberate the only useful class in society.

THE MILITANT MINORITY

A few men control the industries of the world. A few men manage the affairs of every fraternal body. A few men direct the business of every labor organization. This is as true of today as it is of the past. Whether or not it is desirable does not alter the fact. From this fact proceed two ideas—the building of a machine and the natural formation of a militant minority. Many believe the two to be identical, but the distinction is a deep one.

The capitalist machine is identical with all other machines in that it rules for its own benefit without regard for the wishes of the whole body, and, like other machines, it justifies itself on the plea that it is acting for the benefit of all concerned. No machine is open to the whole of those whom it rules and its movements require secrecy between the members composing it.

But the militant minority is quite another matter. It is composed of active, alert, aggressive spirits and is open to all who possess the mental, moral and physical stamina to carry out the more imperfectly expressed desires of the whole body. Its whole keynote is action toward the ends for which the whole body strives, and all who are willing to act are eligible. Expulsion is automatic when vigilance and efforts relax.

The militant minority is the visualizing of the hopes and aspirations more crudely held by the mass, and it can no more escape the limitations of the body within which it operates than a social order can rise above the average level of intelligence of its members. Where the machine tries to retain knowledge so as to be more secure in its hold upon the body, the militant minority seeks to spread knowledge so as to add to its forces.

In every growing body the bulk of the membership are the new recruits who have not yet fully assimilated the ideas of the organization to which they have attached themselves and the inactivity of these recruits is the one thing that prevents immediate reaction. The militant minority seeks to prevent this and then draw unto itself these new members, knowing that this in turn will bring additional recruits to the whole body.

Although a militant minority within the working class cannot be confined to one organization still it may today safely be said that the I. W. W. is to all intents and purposes the militant minority of the wage workers.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is a part of the governmental machinery known as the "Department of Justice," but, lest some reader become deluded with the idea that the object of that body is to pass impartial judgment on the rich and poor alike, we immediately call attention to the facts brought forth by the resignation that United States District Attorney John T. McNab telegraphed to Washington, D. C., on June 21. McNab says in part:

"I am ordered by the attorney general, over my protests, to postpone until autumn the trials of Maury Diggs and Drew Caminetti, indicted for a hideous crime which has ruined two girls and shocked the moral sense of the people of California, and this after I have advised the department of justice that at-

tempts have been made to corrupt the government witnesses, and that friends of the defendants are publicly boasting that the wealth and political prominence of the defendants' relatives will procure my hand to be stayed through influence at Washington."

McNab also tells of postponements forced upon him in cases connected with the Western Fuel Company, and asks that he be relieved immediately so as not to hinder the department in the pursuit of its policy.

It seems that each day brings added proof that "justice" is on sale to the highest bidder, and law is but the handmaiden of the irresponsible controllers of industry.

Surely the workers must soon realize that "justice" rests upon power and prestige, that law is a hoax, and that from the fossils on the supreme bench, who are supposed to interpret an outworn constitution written by dead and forgotten slaveholders, down to the ignorant cross-roads country lawyer the whole outfit is mentally decrepit and morally corrupt.

What a pity our forbears could not have buried their mistakes and with them interred the present generation of parasites who profit by them.

Brush the cobwebs from your eyes, fellow slaves, and let's unite solidly to overthrow a social system in which we are ruled by a useless class largely because we respect idiotic rules formulated by those who fed the worms a century ago.

REVOLUTION

The principal aim of the workers should at all times be revolution. Form of organization is important; new tactics must constantly be brought into play; immediate concessions must be fought for—but greater than all else is revolution.

Let any considerable portion of the working class be truly revolutionary and it is a foregone conclusion that their organized forms and tactics will prove more than a match for the employing class.

Organizations develop, tactics are put into active use, and rotten social foundations shake just in proportion as the producers in society gain the spirit of revolution.

The strength of the I. W. W. is not in its thousands of membership—it is in its revolutionary ideas as they are translated into action against the employing class and all its institutions. In fact, a large portion of the I. W. W. strength lies outside of the actual dues paying body.

An organized body of workers is necessary to combat the organized masters, but employers do not fear mere organization by industries. Many employers would prefer to deal with one industrial body rather than with numerous craft bodies whose jurisdictional quarrels oftentimes delay the completion of a job. What the employers do fear, however, is revolutionary aims and revolutionary action in connection with correct industrial formation.

Certainly the mine operators' association does not fear the industrial formation of the U. M. W. of A., nor would that body fear it were its district divisions removed—but such actions as those of the miners in West Virginia fill the employers and the reactionary union officials alike with horror. Those actions are the groundwork for resistance against all the tyrannies of wage slavery. They are the breath of the revolution.

There is not an institution in society today that is worthy of being perpetuated in its present form. Revolution against all coercive or repressive actions, no matter from whence they come, is the supreme duty of the workers.

LAW OR SABOTAGE?

Each year we see strikes growing in number, in scope and in intensity. And we also see more arrests of workers who play prominent parts in the various struggles. It has come to the point where it is well nigh impossible to raise sufficient funds to make legal defense of all the arrested workers, even were such a course desirable. It is high time to have a different handling of these cases.

We proclaim "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common" and then proceed to act as though the law were not a class institution of the industrial masters.

Looking over past labor trials we can readily see that the law—and the lawyer—in the case cuts almost no figure. It was publicity, coupled with fear of economic reprisals that might follow a verdict of guilty, that freed Haywood and his co-workers, and the same was largely true in the Ettor-Giovanitti case. The workers as a whole were aroused from their indifference; they were shown the class character of the employers' actions, and a goodly percentage were stirred up to a point where serious consequences would have attended an attempt to sentence the arrested men.

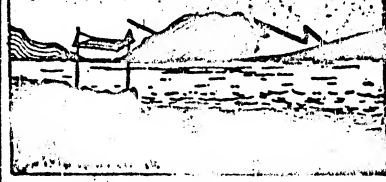
It is plain that we cannot continue to match our pennies against the millions of the masters on the legal field. The way the members fill the jails to force free speech, shows that they have no faith in submitting city ordinances to a court test, and although this method is still indirect, it is a vast improvement on hiring a shyster lawyer to handle the cases according to the rules laid down by those who benefit by throttling free speech. But to fill the jails where the cases become so numerous is likewise impossible, and it is not desirable as it takes active members off the firing line for the time being. The only way for the rebellious workers to make the employers fear to arrest those who are active in strikes, etc., is to have each arrest be a signal for the use of sabotage until all profits are cut off and industry is clogged.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the arrested strikers are victims of a frame-up and even when they are guilty as charged they have acted for our class and should have our support. We can aid them by using sabotage so as to make "business" impossible, just as those in business have made life impossible for us.

We have nothing to lose and much to gain. If the employer fights us the harder, he will simply create more saboteurs and breed more bitterness against the wage system. If he ceases the legal persecution, we will go forward just the same. And we refuse to be ignored.

Once the master class sees that to cause the arrest of an active striker is to call down upon his business the wrath of every rebel, the arrests will cease to be so numerous. With the spreading of the idea of sabotage, they can be stopped altogether. Sabotage is now in order in every industry where workers are in jail.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Belgium

The Twenty-fifth Congress of the Trade Union Commission of the Labor Party and the Independent unions met Sunday and Monday, June 15 and 16, at the Maison du Peuple in Brussels. Points of discussion are: Reports of the two secretaries and of the Financial Information Bureau, Re-insurance, Professional Education, Apprenticeships in Belgium, Election of the Executive.

Italy

In order to understand the importance and character of the much discussed strike at Milan, it is necessary to know something of the condition of the industry, its organization and the respective features of the capitalist and laboring classes of the town. Milan, a town of 750,000 inhabitants, is a great industrial center and is not badly called the real capital of Italy. It is a town of trusts. By the help of these organizations the capitalists had succeeded in submitting the 300,000 workers to a severe disciplinary system, suppressing any attempt at revolt. But everything has a limit. Towards the middle of April the workers engaged in the motorcar manufacture began the hostilities; they presented very moderate claims to their respective employers. These, being members of the syndicate of metal manufacturers, answered that they would not consider the demands of the med and that they would in any case never treat with the trade unions.

The trade union center of Milan founded only two months before and of a revolutionary tendency, offered its assistance to the strike. The capitalists had strong defenses. The four motorcar factories involved in the strike, were supported in their resistance by the coalition or trust of the most powerful metal manufacturers of Milan. Our comrades might have struck for months without result. It was necessary that they should be supported by a general strike of all the workers of the town. For this it was necessary to arouse enthusiasm among the workers. That was done. The demonstration of May 18 organized by the trade union center of Milan in order to proclaim a general strike of all metal workers could not have been more solemn. Over 40,000 workers answered the appeal. All were full of enthusiasm and faith. The speakers under great applause explained in well chosen words the aim of the meeting. They made an appeal to solidarity and brotherhood, and the moment when the 40,000 men raised their hands in answer to the appeal to proclaim the general strike, was grand. On the eve of the meeting the government had sent several regiments into the town. The demonstrators were blocked up in their places, the streets leading to the meeting were filled with soldiers, and naturally encounters between police and workers took place. Our 40,000 strikers have not the sense of discipline which can be expected of organized men, but though they are fresh to the struggle they are doing their duty. They do not work, and a few thousand of them picket the factories and keep out blacklegs. They fight the police and give the committee the necessary information. Next Sunday the proletariat of Milan, working in all trades, will be convoked to a mass meeting to consider the advisability of proclaiming a general strike. Long live the general strike. Milan, May 23, 1913. G. Badazzi.

SERMONS

Sermons are of three kinds: Long, short and broad, but not deep. Sometimes a short sermon seems longer than a long sermon. But no sermon is so short that it could not be shorter.

The idea of a sermon is to make people believe in something of which you have had no experience, in such a way that they will tell others they know it is so because you have said it.

Sermons are obtained from the Bible, and newspapers; as to which is the more unreliable, authorities differ. Nothing exceeds like some sermons.

There are various substitutes for the sermon. Among other popular varieties are sleep and golf balls; also Sunday papers and fishing rods. —Life.

"You'll have pie—Up on high—In the sky—By and by—When you die"—sing the revolutionary workers in derision at the little parsons who preach to the workers to be content with their slave lot on earth and inherit their portion in the kingdom of the future life.—Cotton's Weekly.

Following the signing of a "peace protocol" by the New York Garment Workers, steps are being taken to have a joint "union label" to represent both the masters and the slaves. And some of the leading lights of the New York socialist party are largely responsible for the endorsement of the "protocol." Where is the class struggle, Hillquit?

C. L. Bain, general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, in the June issue of Life and Labor tells of organizing factories for the use of the "Union Stamp." Many were forced to join against their will. The bosses profit by the demand for "union label" shoes and are generally found hand in hand with such fake unions as the Boot and Shoe Workers.

"Enslave the liberties of but one human being and the liberties of the world are put in peril."

"CITIZENSHIP"

(By C. R. Dixon.)

What does citizenship mean to the workingman? I had one once—not a naturalized one, but the real thing, mind you; one that was supposed to count. But it didn't count, not at all. I see that some of the workers are being refused citizenship papers for various reasons, mostly because they want the full product of their toil. I just want to say to those who have been refused citizenship papers that you have lost nothing and are the amount of the fee ahead of the game. And as to wanting the full product of your toil, the man who does not want it has something the matter with his head and he should have it examined before it is too late.

Who are the ones who refuse to give citizenship papers to you? Look them up and you will find they belong to the class that is very proud to say that they never did any work. The class that persecutes labor and shields graft; they are the labor haters. They call all workers common cattle and all men out of work tramps and hoboes. They want you to be content to work many hours each day then they will know that you are too tired to read and educate yourself after your day's work is done. If they can keep labor in ignorance, their soft job is secure, but let labor become educated and some shovel is apt to have a judge or shyster lawyer for a handle decoration—provided they did not prefer suicide to work.

I will confer this citizenship of mine on some one free of charge. Who wants it? It is some battered up from trying to get three squares a day, but it's a stayer. It stuck tight to me while I outran three big, fat policemen in Kansas. I went there to harvest and make money to buy a new badge of servitude, but Wichita wanted me to donate 30 days' labor to a fine new park and City Beautiful. They have a way of building these things about harvest time there. But this thing still hung on to me—this citizenship—and I saw my brothers beaten with guns and clubs and my sisters driven by the present system into lives of shame in order to procure bread to eat in this land of plenty. Then I rebelled and threw the lying, deceiving thing from me and I want no more of it, for I have become a citizen of the world and a loyal soldier in my class army—in the union of my class—the I. W. W.

This ex-citizenship can be found somewhere around Gray's Harbor, provided it has not starved to death on imported American flags.

"The State rests on the slavery of labor. If labor becomes free, the State is lost."—Stirner.

A capitalist goes on a vacation and is termed a "summer tourist." A worker goes on a vacation by quitting a job and is termed a "hobo," "bum," and a "vagrant." No classes in society! Oh, no!

"Our senate is exceedingly jingoistic just now. It may be preparing to do something so bad that nothing will be able to make us forget it but an appeal to The Flag."—Reedy in St. Louis Mirror.

The report of the General Executive Board of the Australian Administration of the I. W. W. has just reached us. A slow but steady growth is recorded and the outlook for the future is bright.

A strike of coal miners is daily expected in the New River coal field of West Virginia. Fifteen thousand miners are on the verge of a walkout. Should these men strike it means that the miners of Paint and Cabin Creek will resume their fight where it was left off upon their recent betrayal.

In a statement to the manufacturers and the public the Paterson silk strikers say, "To starve the workers back into the mills would not appear to be a good policy to intelligent men. It would seem to be a rather dangerous proposition to have all the costly materials handled by the thousands of workers who would have nothing but black hate in their hearts and a burning desire for revenge in their souls."

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

THE LABOR CRIMINAL—A NEW TYPE

Capitalism is producing a new type of criminal—the labor criminal. The labor criminal's only crime is a self-sacrificing and efficient loyalty to the working class. This loyalty is manifested in the forefront of the struggle between the employing and the employed classes—in free speech fights, on the picket line, and in the organization and triumph of labor in its daily struggle with the capitalist class.

The labor criminal is generally an idealist; a brave, devoted soul, inspired by the vision of Socialism and persecuted for the profit of capitalism. More than any other criminal he is a direct product of social causes. His crime is not personal, but social. It is not committed for self, but for the benefit of his class—the most numerous in society; in fact, the foundation of society—the working class.

Capitalism is continually "sending away" the labor criminal. But he grows more numerous instead of disappearing. In the West he fills the prisons in order to defeat the ends of oppression. He does this at a great sacrifice of life, health and reason; though fools and cowards believe he is actually actuated by a desire to pilfer and to graft. Ordinary crime and mendacity would be easier, more healthful and more profitable; though the sapient critics see it not.

In the East, the labor criminal is the victim of the trumped-up charges of police and prosecuting officials. He is conspired against and railroaded to prison by the very institutions that are theoretically held to be for the special protection of the class from which he springs. He is a manufactured product, and is personally guiltless of any crime, but that deliberately fastened upon him by corrupt officials acting in the interests of the capitalist class.

The East is just now "producing" many such labor criminals. It is almost an insult to them all to single out any one of them for special notice; they are all worthy of recognition. We write of one because we know him best, and because he typifies, in his many-sided character, the best that is in the working class. We refer to Benjamin J. Legere, just sentenced to one year and three months in Auburn prison for his effective work in the Little Falls strike. Legere is of, by, and for the working class. Born in New England, of French-Italian parentage, he became interested in the social question in his early youth—a youth of poverty and intermittent struggle for a livelihood and schooling. A machinist, foreman, and assistant superintendent in a Connecticut mill, he is now, at 25 years of age, also a playwright, as well as a capable organizer, condemned to prison because of his achievements. The Utica Saturday Globe characterizes Legere as the "ablest of the Little Falls strike leaders." This may be excessive, but he certainly is one of the best of them.

A little description of Legere's plays may be interesting. They are three in number, entitled "The Yule Tide Story," "The Reformer," and "The Woman's Place." In the first, the hypocritical commercialization of Christmas is exposed. It is too long and possesses of too little characterization to be suitable for production. The second, "The Reformer," has been pronounced by competent persons as more powerful than any of Brecht's plays on sex problems. It is suggested that our friends throughout the country endeavor to have it played by their towns and cities as a means of raising funds for the Little Falls defense. "The Reformer" was originally produced in Legere's native city, Taunton, Mass., where its boldness excited the opposition of the mayor, who forbade its further performance. "The Woman's Place" has won the praise of literary critics like Leonard D. Abbott, who declares "The Woman's Place" is "Charlotte Perkins Gilman dramatized." Our suffragette friends may also be induced to stage it for the benefit of the defense.

All of Legere's plays reflect the influence of Ibsen, Sudermann and others of the realist school. Legere declares that his next play, if ever written, will reflect the class struggle. But it is doubtful if it will ever be written, for Legere declares he is too busy taking part in the drama of the classes to be able to write it. Legere is a socialist. He first came to notice at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he opposed the opportunist element in the Socialist party, and edited "The Industrial Socialist." He was also active in promoting the interests of the Brotherhood of Machinists, and was connected with the Etto-Giovanitti Defense Committee at Lawrence, where he did invaluable work in forming favorable public opinion, especially in Essex county, from whence the sympathetic jury was drawn. Leaving Lawrence, he went to Little Falls; here he brought order out of chaos in labor's ranks; and thus won the special hatred of the mill interests.

Legere made a dispassionate address to the court, on why sentence should not be pronounced against him. Said he:

"I stand before you now, I claim, utterly innocent of any crime. I say the crimes which have been charged against myself and fellow workers in Little Falls are without any foundation in fact. I feel the jury which has passed upon my case, had it considered the facts presented before it, with absolute justice, could not have failed to bring in a verdict of acquittal. I feel that still, ultimately, we will establish our innocence of the crime charged and that justice will be done. At the present moment there is very little indication that we have a chance for that, but I am not yet willing to give up my belief in the ultimate triumph of right.

"I feel, too, that a great mistake has been made in assuming that this case is a mere case of riot. There are greater issues involved in this case than those appearing in this court room. At no time were they brought before the court except by suggestion of those who knew the conditions that exist under our industrial life. This case, and all these cases, represent a phase of a conflict going on in our social and industrial world between two contending forces. We have not only had here presented evidence which would determine our innocence or guilt we have had here an exposition of the force of capital arrayed against labor. The same struggle fought in Little Falls last fall between the mill owners and the workers, who were trying to get a few cents more each day for their labor, has been continued in this court room. There is no other justification in my mind for the efforts of the prosecution to have myself and fellow workers, who through their solidarity and determination to gain better living conditions forced the mill owners of Little Falls to give them back more of the product of their labor, railroaded to prison, except the desire to satisfy a hunger for vengeance on the part of those mill owners.

"The affair of October 30, 1912, I feel sure that those who followed the evidence presented here in this case carefully cannot fail to see, was a deliberate attack upon peaceful strikers, endeavoring by parades to encourage and induce other workers to join their ranks, by policemen who have subverted the law and were there assisting the mill owners of Little Falls to drive back into the mills these workers to a condition which is nothing short of slavery.

"I feel myself that the evidence presented here before you by the witnesses brought here in the name of the people, who by the way should not be made to bear the responsibility of this persecution, for the people of Herkimer county do not know and cannot know the conditions which are at the bottom of this affair—I feel that by that evidence itself the jury

should not have failed to bring a verdict of acquittal.

"I have heard a rumor that the influence which caused the jury to finally determine this case against me was that if there was a disagreement it would mean another trial and that Herkimer county would have to stand the additional expense. So in order to save expense to the county of Herkimer they saw fit to place the felon's brand upon me and bring in their verdict of guilty. Is that the justice which is dealt out in Herkimer county? According to that verdict is a thing that can be bought and sold, weighed against a few dollars of expense to the taxpayers of this county.

"I say that in order to have justice established this stain must be removed in a way which will prove that such a paltry thing as that is not going to determine the course of right in Herkimer county. Yet I feel that if these cases are continued to be fought in the same way as before with the same issue continuing to be obscured—for this case is nothing but a struggle of the mill owners in Little Falls and their striking employees—if those facts continue to be left partly in oblivion then the chance for the triumph of justice does not seem very good.

"The burden of the argument for the prosecution was to 'uphold the law.' The law must be upheld," said Mr. Mills, who sat at this table as a representative of the people. But I deny that he sat in this case as a representative of the people of this state. The people of this state should not be forced to bear the terrible odium that must be attached to the venomous persecution of myself and fellow workers at the hands of this man Mills. The people of this state nor county never called upon him to come here to prosecute these charges in their name. He came in here as an interloper, serving the interests of those who for several months have subverted the law in this county to their vicious hunger for vengeance. This hiring of the mill owners of Little Falls pointing to the law with fingers stained with the blood-money wrung from the bodies of the children of the poor, by a ruthless robber-class, said, 'We must uphold the law.'

"He appealed to the religious feelings of those twelve simple farmers in the jury-box in order to justify the perjury of the inhuman brute who by an unfortunate chance has been entrusted with authority as chief of police in Little Falls, appealing to their religious feelings endeavoring to impress them with the idea of the importance in this case as to whether the law should be upheld.

"Well, the law has been upheld, but to my mind if anything has been shown by this case it is that the law has no place whatsoever in our social system of today, except as a weapon in the hands of mill owners who live by robbing the workers of the wealth they produce. A weapon to be used to crush and oppress those who try to help those workers better their conditions.

"Those may not be reasons which in the opinion of your honor or others are legal reasons for not passing sentence upon me, but they are to some extent my ideas upon this case and my feelings in regard to the situation which we have facing us at the present time.

"Whatever may come out of this case in the future, I want to say in justice to myself and to those men who convicted me, that I harbor no feeling of resentment against you, feeling that you have acted in a way you thought was right according to the light you all had. The gentlemen who sat upon my jury I blame only for their ignorance and blindness concerning great facts in the industrial world which are important in this case.

"This situation is but the natural outgrowth of the present system and oppression from above cannot fail to bring a reaction from below. I tell you now that a revolution is imminent in this country and other countries where industrial conditions like these prevail. And it is for you and everyone else who thinks with you and who is concerned with the welfare of the country to decide whether this revolution is to come peacefully or by force and violence. Because it will surely come and though the workers desire a peaceful change to a better condition of things you may by oppression force them to resort to violence.

"I, myself, and those who think with me are striving with all our power to so organize and educate the masses that this change may be accomplished peacefully but if our efforts are met by the same treatment accorded in Little Falls and in this court room, then you may have to face the other alternative.

"I thank you for granting me the privilege of saying what I have and I hope I have in some degree made you understand."

It is reported that Legere received his sentence with a smile. Most likely, his knowledge of the situation led him to expect such a result. His speech will prove helpful, as a means of understanding men of his type, they are worthy of honor and of every support. Ten more of them are still to be tried for participation in the Little Falls strike. The cases of Bocchini and Legere will be appealed. Help is needed. Who will be so base as to withhold it, in defense of such noble men?

The labor criminal is likely, henceforth, to become ever more numerous than before; for the causes that produce him are growing more acute and prolific. He will only disappear with the abolition of capitalism—of the class war from whose womb he springs.

JUSTUS EBERT.

HIGH JINKS IN THE JUNGLES

Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., gave a feature picnic on June 8 that was such an unexpected success that they want other locals to know of it. The same stunt can be pulled off in all Western locals.

With advertising cards, circulars, announcements, street wagon advertising, all announcing that there would be a Free Dinner—Jungle Style—Cooked on the grounds by Road-Wise Chefs—a large crowd gathered. All wondered how the I. W. W. was prepared to give 1000 free dinners. It got the crowd, the enthusiasm, and the coin. The picnic is still the talk of the town.

Under a windmill water tank four I. W. W. road chefs got busy with an open fire and a lot of cans, one sack of potatoes, forty pounds of beef, fifteen pounds of mutton stew meat, five hundred paper plates and enough tin spoons to go around, the whole thing costing \$13.85 to "jungle up" 600 people.

The cooks stewed, cooked and served, amid jokes, beer and smoke, from 11 a. m. until 4:30 p. m., and everybody had a good time. The jungle feed was all free and also the dance. All the money was taken in at the gate of the grounds, on the Kangaroo Court, Bar, Quilt Raffle, and Ice Cream and Lemonade sales. The local cleared over \$250 on the picnic.

The whole affair aroused curiosity and interest and any local with a few active members can pull off with a crash and get in the clear.

—W. DENNIS.

Wage slavery at a glance. That's the "Pyramid of Capitalism" poster. Send 15 cents for a copy or \$1 for a dozen. Post cards of same are 25 cents a dozen, \$1 per 100.

WANTS A NEW CHART

San Pedro, Cal., June 7, 1913.

Whereas, the present policy of the I. W. W. press on structural industrial unionism is entirely erroneous and misleading, and deceiving the membership, whether intentional or otherwise, who are paying dues to be educated strictly along industrial union lines, and thereby receive the correct knowledge pertaining to the labor question in order to emancipate the working class from wage slavery, and

Whereas, the Trautmann chart is worthless, as it utterly fails to point out to the workers how they should be organized under a federation charter by cities, in order to define city administrations, to carry on production and distribution, it therefore neglects to show the necessity and importance of city autonomy; it also fails in its purpose in presenting to the minds of the working class as to how the workers should be federated in their respective industries, and

Whereas, the I. W. W. is an organization without a real structure, and the only news we receive through the columns of our press is that pertaining to strikes, propaganda meetings, etc.; we do not wholly deny the importance of such news, but we are at variance with the press for neglecting to convey through their columns a fundamental treatise of structural industrial unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, that when the convention convenes in September next it is the imperative duty of the entire membership to insist on a real structure to be submitted for adoption by that body, and be it

Resolved, that our press at once proceed to define the question in their columns, call for questions, etc., on the subject, in order to prepare charts, etc., to be presented at the convention, also the initiative and referendum, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and copies sent to General Headquarters, the Industrial Worker and Solidarity, Albert Beckwith, Roderick J. Macdonald, F. W. Flood, Resolution Committee, Local 245, I. W. W.

[Editor's Comment: Too much is asked of the I. W. W. press. The "Worker" is expected to handle the revolutionary labor news in full, to carry propaganda to those who have never before heard of industrial unionism, to act as a bulletin of organization affairs for the membership, and at the same time carry on discussions of advanced subjects for the well posted rebels. No four page paper can function properly in so many roles. There certainly has been no intention of misleading anyone in regard to the structure of the I. W. W.

The statement to the effect that members pay to be educated is misleading, however. Dues are paid by those who hold that the I. W. W. is the best existing representation of either their immediate or their future economic interests. The press is not supported by dues at all, but by those revolutionists who desire to spread the spirit of revolt.

The Trautmann chart was brought before the 1911 convention and then submitted to the membership. It was not thoroughly discussed, because no one seemed at all interested. There has never been any occasion for its use so far as departments are concerned. As industry is not a fixed thing, to set certain rigid forms of organization is to hamper revolutionary action. Circumstances alter cases and solidarity is the important thing in every case. So any other chart will be equally faulty with Trautmann's chart as organization must constantly change with the evolution going on in industry.

It seems that the membership is of the opinion that spreading revolutionary principles is more important than discussing charted forms for there have been no articles on structural formation submitted for more than a year and a half. If, however, there are those who regard the matter of enough importance to write articles upon the matter there will be no desire to close the columns of the paper to them provided they keep within reasonable space limits.]

SWASEY REFUTES TRAUTMANN

12 Little Newport St., Charing Cross Road, London, England, June 10, 1913.

Walker C. Smith:

I think that the statements published in a late issue of the Weekly People over the signature of W. E. Trautmann, re Swasey in Akron, should be straightened out and that quickly.

It is known to you, and back issues of the "Worker" will prove my purpose of going to Europe long before the Akron strike broke out.

Cuttings of the Denver Express of August 24th, 1912, show an article relative to my leaving Denver on a bicycle tour to New York, where I would embark for Europe.

Regarding Akron, these are the facts and the members of Local 470 and 33, Cleveland, can bear me out. The total amounts paid me from the strike funds for four weeks from February 17 onward was \$39.30. When I went to Akron with Walter Glover, organizer of Local 33, I had to borrow \$5 for carfare and expenses. I had a suitcase of various kinds of literature which was sold at printed price and then we had a repeat order of song books to the number of 375, which were nearly all sold when I left Akron.

Trautmann insinuates in his statement or open letter that the swag I got from Akron took me to Europe to escape from the angry mob of swindled strikers, etc.

As a fact my fare was paid by H. A. Sturges of Cleveland, a well known rebel and translator of Pouget's article, which appeared in Solidarity.

Again, Trautmann says that I haven't worked for three years. He never heard of me until we met in Akron and his statement is false and a base lie.

The many thousands of members who know me all over California and other parts of the States now better, when a worked for the S. P. R. R. at Colfax and Auburn, Cal., and also as dining car cook for various Western railroads, as well as hotel work from San Diego to Frisco, not to speak of the hundreds of street meetings I took part in all over the States. Of

course, all these things are set work—to Bill.

I wonder how many years it is since Trautmann worked for the capitalist class? On second thought, maybe not so long ago. At Pittsburgh!

I am sure that the work I have put in for the I. W. W. in America and England has been of some value to the movement and no rebel would begrudge me the "coffee and" which I got out of it.

As a parting shot, regarding the hobos, I wonder how many free speech fights Bill has been into? And copywriting his books. Good night!!!

GEO. H. SWASEY.

[Editor's Comment: The above by Fellow Worker Swasey is entirely correct. Letters in my possession prove that the trip to England and other countries was planned months before the Akron strike took place. Other letters show that Sturges paid Swasey's fare to England. Trautmann is careless with the facts, to say the least.]

GREAT FALLS ACTIVE AGAIN

Local 571, I. W. W., of Great Falls, Mont., has now gained 140 members in good standing. Street meetings are held every night, the weather permitting. On June 15 the local secured a hall collection of \$14 to forward to the Paterson strikers and on the street at night added \$8 more for the same cause. Secretary Arthur Boose wants some good soap boxer to go to Great Falls to carry on the work when he leaves town.

GALICIAN LITERATURE WANTED

Edmonton Local No. 82 urgently needs literature in Galician, literature that can be read and understood by workers coming from Galicia and surrounding districts. Agitation is held up in the Northwest because of lack of direct action literature in this language. Any fellow worker who can help this local out with information of where we can get direct action papers, etc., will do us a powerful service. We can get political dope; we are not handling it. Address E. Webster, secretary, 47 Fraser Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

A PROTEST AGAINST "FORWARD"

Local 101, I. W. W., Tobacco Workers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have protested against the lies printed by the Socialist paper called "Forward."

This dirty sheet had an editorial on June 4, 1913, in which it said the I. W. W. were servants of the employing class. The editorial was headed "Extirminate the Traitors." Forward also said that the I. W. W. scabbed in New York ten years ago—and yet the I. W. W. was not organized until 1905.

Such contemptible methods are resorted to by those who fear our growth and cannot meet our logic. Forward has a reputation of double dealing and has lost the confidence of all real working men.

SCANDINAVIANS PROTEST AGAINST DAMNABLE CONDITIONS

Resolved by the mass meeting of Scandinavians of Edmonton, Alberta, that

Whereas, our impulse of self protection drives us to protest against the brutal system that prevails in Canada, and

Whereas, the capitalist without any responsibility whatever, employs men of inferior character for police duty, who without the least cause shoot down peaceable workmen, workmen who as thousands of others, are driven to slavery by the whip of hunger, the so-called upholders of law and justice let a case as the cold-blooded murder of our esteemed fellow worker, H. Magnuson, by a policeman, pass as legal, and

Whereas, our sense of right and wrong tells us that murder is wrong under any shape or form, be it

Resolved, that we, the Scandinavians in mass meeting assembled, do hereby proclaim that we have woken up to the true meaning of laws and authorities, and will, if this state of things continue, enforce some of nature's unwritten laws.

OMAHA NEEDS SOME LIVE WIRES

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—Free speech has been denied in the city of Omaha. Owing to the fight in Peoria we tried to avoid trouble, but on Wednesday last Secretary McEvoy was kidnapped from our hall and given 30 days for vagrancy despite the fact that he was drawing \$10 per week from Local 384.

We have been denied permission to see him and there are rumors that he is being beaten up. We know that he is being held in a dark cell.

The workers in the packing houses accept industrial unionism as the only hope and are anxious to be organized. The master's seeing this gave them a soup-bone of 1c increase per hour. This was done after a few days of agitation by the I. W. W. members.

This is practically a free speech fight and we have decided to ask for volunteers to come here and obtain work in the packing houses as it is necessary for us to use different tactics here. All active members of Local 384 are known and cannot obtain employment in the packing houses.

At present there is no organization in the packing houses. The International Meat Cutters are trying to organize the men into crafts but they want the One Big Union.

The laborers of the stockyards went on strike and lost through lack of organization.

The freight handlers of the C. P. B. lost their strike and are willing to organize into the One Big Union.

We are expecting to be stopped from speaking on the streets as the bulls are on their guard and are employing stool pigeons to try to break up all our meetings with the assistance of the A. F. of L. But we are holding meetings every night. About 30 members who came from Salt Lake City are working in the packing houses and are organizing the men. They were on the way to Peoria but were stopped here by a telegram from F. H. Little.

—JAS. MCCARTY.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

IS YOUR MAIL HERE?

There is mail at 211 Commercial Avenue, rear, Seattle, Wash., for the following persons:

J. Amill, F. F. Beechler, Pete Drommey, Jack Bell, Matt Black, Alex Deeson, Harold Bergman, A. Bowman, Eugene Chrysler, J. Carille, Wm. Chapman, Mark A. Carille, John Cafferty, Ben Carlsson, Emil Cronquist, Alex Evon, Olaf Lok, G. Ekuff, E. U. Duval, J. W. Donaldson, John Simpson, Mike Butts, Joe Smith, Wm. Sallery, Frank Spangler, F. C. Smith, W. Swanson, L. T. Vanders, H. G. Fisher, Herbert Foley, George Freeling, R. H. Halvan, Fred Herman, James Hodges, H. Johnson, Frank Gray, J. P. Boyle, Frank Kelly, R. F. Knight, Peter Koski, Robert L. Muller, David Martin, Frank Mantion, B. B. Maxwell, Gus Newman, Bart Nestad, T. Lekman, O. Legrem, A. Lavine, Ell Olson, C. S. Ramsdell, Jim Ross, E. Rester, Alfred R. Tucker.

Will Michael McDonald please write to Pat Phalin, 226 Washington street, Portland, Ore.

Will Jack Dorsey or anyone who may have seen him recently, please write F. A. Tyndall, Faeston, Minn.

Local 573, I. W. W., Dayton, Ohio, has moved into a larger hall at 25 N. Main street. Rebels should pay them a visit.

There is mail at Drawer E, Naramata, B. C., for O. Lilja, R. Higgins, Paul Sholz, Bernhardt Stegeman, and M. Mishcon (registered).

Nels B. Trans, last heard of in Evanston, Wyo., can secure his membership card by addressing Walter Pasewalk, Secretary Local 88, Box 47, Eugene, Ore.

Wanted—100 pickets around Sedro Woolley and vicinity. Report at the Labor Temple. Big jungles here, lots of room for more. All loggers who left here had better come back.—By order of Strike Committee.

Locals and members will please note that Local 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., at its regular business meeting on June 1, suspended from membership Paul Barber, who was secretary in January of this year. For further information write to Secretary Gus Schultze, 110 So. 14th street.

THE LUMBERJACK

Southern official organ of the I. W. W., published at New Orleans, La., by the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District. A rebel weekly of particular interest to lumber workers but which will appeal to every red-blooded toiler. One dollar a year. Bundle orders two cents per copy. Address Box 540, Alexandria, La.

A. BERMUKAS

The Wage Worker

Hungarian paper published by the Hungarian locals of the I. W. W.; subscription price \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50 per year. Address: A. Bermukas, 435 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY

Eastern official organ of the I. W. W., published at Cleveland, Ohio. A revolutionary weekly paper with complete news of all eastern labor matters as well as a general survey of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1/2c per copy. The best weekly paper east of the Mississippi. Address 112 Hamilton Ave., East, Cleveland, Ohio.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

Single copy orders for the following pamphlets will be filled from this office:

One Big Union, Wm. E. Trautmann.....\$0.10
Etter and Giovannitti Speeches......25
Industrial Unionism, Joseph J. Etter......10
Proletarian and Petit-Bourgeois, Austin Lewis......10
Industrial Conspiracies, Clarence Darrow.....10
Political Socialism Capturing the Government, B. E. Nilsson......10
I. W. W. History, Vincent St. John......10
Patriotism and the Worker, Gustav Herve.....10
Eleven Blind Leaders, B. H. Williams......10
On the Firing Line......08
In lots of 50 and over......05
I. W. W. Song Book, 43 songs, 11 new ones.....10
In lots of 20 or over......05
Send all orders to Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

You read the "Industrial Worker." You know it's worth \$1.00 a year—and then some. It gets better all the time. The Mr. Black cartoons alone are worth the price.

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in Cleveland, Ohio, then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

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Lumber Strike in Full Blast

(Continued from page one.)

nine hour basis. Of course, they would positively deny that the strike had anything to do with them reaching this decision, but so would many of the other logging firms deny that the sudden efforts which they made to clean up their bunkhouses, etc., were due to the strike ballot being taken. Another firm on Lake Washington went so far as to even establish a nine hour day just before the strike, and sorry to say that they were able to retain some of their men on the strength of this concession.

Kerriean Camps Closed.

A scout sent out into this region reports that both of the camps in this region are closed down almost completely. The mill had only a few hours' run of logs in the mill pond, and it looked as though they were due for an immediate close down. At Eatonville, the same conditions obtain. At Eatonville, the papers reported, that a person carrying an I. W. W. card was killed. The coroner reported that it was the result of an accident. We have since learned that this same coroner is largely under the control of the lumber manufacturers, and that the man died from a blow on the head. It looked as though he was hit from behind with a blunt instrument. He walked a considerable distance after being struck, but seemed dazed, and died while being taken to the hospital. It is reported that the foreman of a certain camp in that region had made threats of doing injury to any members attempting to talk to his men. Threats have been made in other regions also. In Seattle, three slugs jumped onto one of the pickets and beat him up. One of these slugs, it is said, went about boasting of the act, and intimidating others and was finally given a beating up that he will not soon forget.

A. F. L. Deputies Who Keep Cool.

The Everett official organ of the A. F. L., edited by E. P. Marsh, president of the State Federation of Labor, and a prominent member of the Shingle Weavers International, commends the sheriff's action in stationing deputies at various points where the I. W. W. had gone on strike. Sheriff McRae is a former member of the Shingle Weavers Union. Of course, unionist McRae states that "the right of any man to strike will not be interfered with," but then was he not the one that had one of his deputies arrest five of our men at Pilchuck during the recent strike at that place and bring them down to Everett? And this in view of the fact that the trial was a farce and not one single iota of evidence was introduced to substantiate the charges against the men. But then, these men were a menace to the company's property insofar as they kept the man away from the work, and, as the sheriff says, property must be protected from molestation.

The Timber Worker in Same Class With Seattle Times.

The recent number of the Timber Worker contains an editorial asking explanation of the I. W. W. of what was done with the \$10,800 swag found short in the funds of the Lawrence strike. This is in line with the lie recently contained in the Seattle Daily Times, that notorious labor hating sheet. Coming at this time, as it does, we are inclined to think that it was written for a motive. The Shingle Weavers know that the I. W. W. lumber workers now on strike would have need of funds in case the present strike continues for any period of time, and so hoping to prevent any such donations this article has been written to prejudice the minds of the readers against the organization. However, it is in line with other stories which have been recently circulated for a purpose. But the organization continues to grow and is fast working its way into the confidence of the workers.

Strike Continues.

In conclusion let us say that the strike of loggers on the Puget Sound has only begun. Not until the 4th of July will we be in a position to know just the effect that this strike will have. In the meantime we are making all preparations for that time, when most of all the loggers will drift into the cities. If we can prevent the camps from opening after the fourth, victory will be in sight. At any rate, the employers have begun to offer all sorts of concessions in an effort to induce men to return to work. We have the lumber manufacturers association to fight in this struggle, as small contractors who would grant the demands are refused credit at the banks, logs are considered at all times as gilt edge security, and are unable to sell them at the mills. The battle line is clearly drawn and it will be a hard fought struggle. Press Committee.

The city marshal of Gold Bar, Wash., tore down all strike proclamations posted in that town. The lumber trust owns not only the standing timber but also the walking blockheads.

President Everett G. Griggs of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association says "We should concern ourselves as much nationally about the welfare of our employees as of the stumpage itself." You loggers should certainly commence to get stuck on yourselves when the bosses begin to say that you are almost as important as logs.

"Many are destined to reason wrongly; others not to reason at all; and others to persecute those who do reason."—Voltaire.

ATTENTION! LOGGERS AND LUMBER WORKERS, I. W. W.'S, SOCIALISTS AND SYMPATHIZERS

Come to the Big Picnic, Fourth of July, Kenzie's Grove, on County Road, One-fourth mile from Dempsey's Road Crossing, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Good Speakers, Free Refreshments. Come together and re-organise Our Forces for the Big Struggle.

Socialist Wielders of the Whitewash Brush

That the Socialist committee sent to investigate conditions in West Virginia made a rank failure—almost a traitorous failure—is the general opinion among all rebels. The Socialist and Labor Star of Huntington, W. Va., says on June 13:

"The personnel of the committee was unfortunate. Germer, an official of the U. M. W. of A.; Berger, a compromising vote hunter; and Debs, the sentimentalist. Furthermore the committee was bound by instructions from the National Organization to co-operate with the U. M. W. of A."

The Star charges that three of the five typewritten pages of this committee's report are devoted exclusively to a whitewash of Gov. H. D. Hatfield. A careful reading of the report fully bears out this statement. Hatfield, it is further charged, kept up martial law at the request of the officials of the U. M. W. of A.—Adolph Germer's pals. As only socialists were persecuted under the last few weeks of Co-sack rule, the intent is plain: the teachings of "red" socialists were not desired by the "yellow" officials.

Debs was forced by his "dear comrade," Berger and Germer, to seek a conference with Gov. Hatfield. Debs was first seen by Haggerty and Vasey, officials of the U. M. W. of A., and informed that the rebellious miners and their friends were "wild-eyed, agitating anarchists." As "Mother" Debs has been seeing anarchists lately he swallowed all the dope given him by Hatfield in confirmation of the tales of the two reactionary officials. Says the Star:

"Debs emerged from the conference with his sentimental heart swelling with pity for the poor overworked governor. Somebody that knew Debs' nature and anticipated this, had lined up about a dozen reporters for the capitalist newspapers, just outside the governor's door—and Debs began to talk."

The capitalist press of the country heralded far and wide "HATFIELD EXONERATED BY DEBS." Telegrams and letters of protest began to pour into the hotel where Debs was staying. He got cold feet and wired to the Wheeling Majority that the reported interviews were false. Huntington Socialist local censured Debs, who heart-throbbled them a reply that failed to convince, for the published report showed that the charge was true.

The rank and file of the miners denounced the settlement and later the whitewashing by the Socialist committee. Locals 1209, 2508, 2353, Dist. 17, U. M. W. of A., asked President White to remove International Board Member Thomas Haggerty and Organizer Joe Vasey from the district, saying "We, the organized miners abhor the presence of Haggerty and Vasey as we do a Baldwin thug." Local 2552 also strongly denounced Haggerty, with whom Debs was so friendly.

When Fred Merrick stated that the report was a whitewash, Debs proceeded to roast him in regulation fish-wife style, despite the fact that in visiting Merrick in jail just a few weeks before Debs had hugged and kissed him in the approved campaign manner. Merrick now says in Justice, Pittsburg, Pa., for June 14:

"I did not attack Debs' honesty before, but as a newspaper correspondent who will not suppress any facts of vital interest to the workers, I am compelled to say now, that DEBS WAS NOT MISLED and that he deliberately wrote, signed and circulated a report, which not only CONTAINED FALSEHOOD on vital points of fact but that DEBS PERSONALLY KNEW THESE STATEMENTS TO BE FALSE WHEN HE WROTE THEM AND SIGNED THE REPORT."

Merrick states that he is prepared to prove his statements, even in the capitalist courts if Debs cares to take the matter there, and then says:

"On the other hand if Debs is guilty as I charge he is a traitor in this case greater than Glasscock, Hatfield or Haggerty, for I contend that a Socialist, also posing as an industrialist, who would deliberately and consciously sign a false statement at a critical time when miners were protesting against a 'settlement' and were actually starving because the union had cut off their strike benefits is worse than the Republican, Democrat or craft unionist who used galling guns and dum dum bullets."

Merrick then asks Debs nine pertinent questions, and however much Debs may profess to regard them as insane "drivel," he will stand discredited in the eyes of the militant members of the labor movement unless he can make satisfactory answers thereto.

Often soap boxers are asked "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" and the question is now clearly answered. It can safely be entrusted to a joint committee consisting of Debs, Berger, Germer, Haggerty, Vasey and Hatfield.

Bertha Silverman, an eighteen year old silk striker at Paterson, N. J., who in company with 37 others had been found guilty of refusing to obey police orders on April 25, was given twenty extra days for "contempt of court" when she laughed at the judge. Law is certainly a joke in Paterson and no one with red blood in their veins could fail to have contempt for New Jersey's prostituted judiciary.

"The dictum that truth always triumphs over persecution is one of those pleasant falsehoods which men repeat after one another till they pass into commonplaces, but which all experience refutes."—John Stuart Mills.

HEY! ROUGHNECKS!

Big Feed Cooked in Jungle Style Served on SUNDAY, JULY 4, MINNEHAHA PARK, SPOKANE, WASH.

Get Your Tickets for the I. W. W. PICNIC Tickets for sale at 115 Brewen Street ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Jury Frees Daly and McMurphy

Missoula, Mont., June 17, 1913.—Proceedings of trial of fellow workers Daly and McMurphy at Thompson Falls, Mont., in Sanders County court house.

Whiskers, W. C. Adams, at the bat, presiding justice. Ex-justice Nippers was tipped off the bench the first thing as no two justices can sit in and act together at the same trial.

G. F. Harland, company gunman, testified that on June 11, 1913, Jos. McMurphy and Ed. Daly were using loud and boisterous language and disturbed the peace of the forests at Trout Creek, Mont., by trying to present to a crew of scab lumberjacks the demands of the men on strike. When cross-questioned by attorney Rinard, Harland got so halled up that he perjured himself four different times.

Gunman H. A. Robinson also perjured himself in the beginning of his evidence as witness for the state by stating that he was in the employ of the sheriff's office when in fact he was in the employ of the A. C. M. Co. as a professional gunman and scab herder.

Fred Delano, a poor excuse and imitation of mankind and stool for the A. C. M. Co., said that McMurphy and Daly continually called the slaves "scabs."

F. L. Kemp, company foreman, was next at the bat. He said the word "scab" was used only once in his presence.

Court adjourned at 11:30 till 1:30 p. m. when F. L. Kemp resumed the witness stand. Through cross-examination by the district attorney he perjured himself by saying that the word "scab" was used repeatedly. He was then excused on account of his ignorance.

Second inning. Homer Smith at the bat for the defendants. Smith testified that he did not hear any boisterous talk or profane language used by the defendants which could be

called disturbing the peace of the tall bush.

Pete Wolfe was next at the bat, but he got halled up on account of being unable to understand the jaw-breaking words used by the district attorney.

Clem Henry, contractor for loading logs for the A. C. M. Co., third man at the bat, said he heard the men ask the defendants if they were "hungry," and he (Clem Henry) said to McMurphy, "I see you're here." When asked by the district attorney whether or not he heard any boisterous talk or profane language used in his presence he said, no, except that McMurphy tried to explain that the A. C. M. Co.'s tools were telling the men that there is no strike on, only a "walkout."

The district attorney had a good adviser by the name of Pardine—Puddin' head would fit him better—who, during the trial, was constantly coaching the attorney in an attempt to make McMurphy perjure himself.

The district attorney instructed the jury to discriminate against the I. W. W.'s and all other labor organizations and to bring in a verdict favorable to the A. C. M. Co.

Attorney Rinard told the district attorney that he would take an I. W. W.'s word before he would take the district attorney's because he had failed to impeach the two company gunmen who had so freely perjured themselves. Attorney Rinard made it plain that he did not care whether a man is a heathen, a Christian, an I. W. W. or an A. P. A., he wants to see justice given to the laborer as well as to the A. C. M. Co.

The jury, after being out five minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and for the next ten minutes nothing could be heard from the applause of the audience.—Press Committee.

Workers Will Win in Coos Bay

(Continued from page one.)

in filthy bunkhouses, eat rotten food, walk from one to three miles to your work on your own time and work from 11 to 12 hours a day—all for \$2.75 per day? If you think this is not right, wake up and help better your conditions.

In the very near future the A. F. of L. is going to start a union here and you will be sold out once more if you join them. That organization is wanted in Coos Bay by the bosses. They plainly see that the lumber workers are determined to organize and would like to see them join an organization which they can control. They know that they cannot manage the I. W. W. and have warned all those who have buildings for rent not to harbor the I. W. W.'s.

Get wise and join an organization that is not fathered by the bosses, an organization that is controlled by none but the wage workers—the Industrial Workers of the World.—W. J. Edgeworth.

Marshallfield, Ore., June 16, 1913.—Smith & Powers mill started operations this morning but will close again in a very short time as they have no logs ahead. A few men here from the North. Guess that the strike up there drove them down this way.—W. J. E.

UNION (?) GUNMEN IN MISSOULA

Missoula, Mont.—At the Blackfoot Camp the men are showing great solidarity. The company has from six to eight gunmen guarding the scab slaves and when we catch them coming down they tell us how these degenerates walk around showing their guns. One of the gunmen here is a great union (?) man—a bartender by trade, carrying an A. F. of L. card.

The millmen here are joining the One Big Union fast, and even the little boys are singing "Mr. Block" all the time.

Photos of the gunmen will be sent to you later for publication.

We have a fine picket camp established and are doing good work. Two of the strike committee were arrested at Trout Creek for refusing to leave the place.—Wm. Ford.

WARFARE IN THE WOODS

The capitalist press is carrying on a conspiracy of silence against the lumber workers' strike.

Some of the camps are out solid and many are badly crippled, but the fight is merrily going on. We are going to keep up an industrial disturbance until next Christmas if necessary.

This is a fight for job control. On July 4 we are going to make the big stand by holding mass meetings in Bellingham, Everett, Seattle and Tacoma. We are determined that not one camp will run after the 4th of July. Don't let anybody tell you that the strike is a fizzle; it has just begun.

Fellow workers of Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco and Los Angeles, we appeal to you for funds. Help us win this fight by holding mass meetings. Take up collections. Send speakers before the radical trade unions and Socialist locals and appeal to them for funds. This strike may last until next Christmas. Remember that we are fighting with our backs to the wall and are depending on your help. Don't turn us down. Bring this up at your business meeting.

We lumber workers are on strike at Scotia, Cal., Marshallfield, Ore., Missoula, Mont., Tacoma, Seattle, Port Angeles, Everett, Granite Falls, Sedro-Woolley and Bellingham, Wash. Ten locals are involved in this struggle and with your aid we will emerge from the fight with a powerful organization and a militant membership.

All footloose rebels can find work on the picket line. Help us win this strike for food, life and freedom.—John Pancker.

"One is free in proportion as one is strong. There is no real liberty save that which one takes for one's self."

Secretary E. Moyle has forwarded copies of strong resolutions passed by the I. W. W. members of Adelaide, South Australia, in condemnation of the brutal actions of officials at Little Falls, New York. The whole world is learning of the crimes of that thug-ridden textile city.

A fellow worker writes from California to the effect that money wages for cooks, teamsters and blacksmiths are higher there than the scale demanded by the strikers in Montana, even though the latter state is reported as paying the highest wages in the country. Whether this is so or not, it is quite true that they should get all they produce in both places.

In a published stenographic report of part of the session of the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party it is made plain that Berger favors a policy of cringing before some of the politicians in Washington in order to get action in the West Virginia troubles. If that's the class struggle, please count us out!

With the telegraph offices and postal department in working order don't try to send news by mental telepathy. The industrial news we don't publish is the news we don't get. Wake up, you press committees.

Mr. Block

BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas.

Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. Fifteen cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals.

Per hundred, \$2.50, from THE BLOCK SUPPLY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Box 156

Literature Needed by Jail Local

Resolutions adopted by the I. W. W. in the Clatsop County Jail on the 16th day of June.

Regularly moved and seconded that Corbin, Main and Pyatt be appointed as press committee to instruct the Industrial Worker and Solidarity to have all fellow workers who are handy to jails where members are confined to furnish same with revolutionary literature. We find it does good work with men who don't belong to the organization as well as those who do. We wish to thank the Portland fellow workers for the liberal bundle of literature they sent us.

We run our jail local in orderly style and have a fine bunch of singers. Main and Price were appointed to lead in all singing. Fellow worker Tennie was appointed as financial secretary of the jail local. We took in 30 cents the first meeting and spent same for stationery. All the boys expressed their desire to be out and on the road to Peoria to help give the boss a licking there.

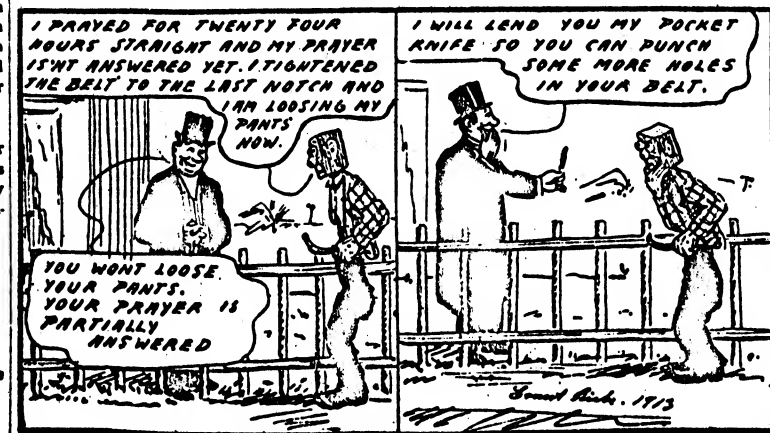
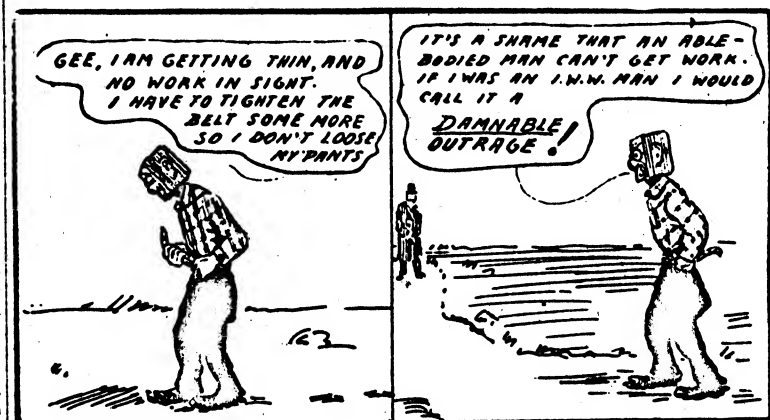
We send our sincere greeting to the Paterson bunch and tell them for liberty's sake to hang out. We boys consider ourselves much luckier than some other members as we are only bound over by the Grand Kangaroo until July 7, whereas some of the boys are held in other jails until September.

The conditions in this jail are about the same as any other. One-third loaf of bread and one slumgullion twice a day and a parody on coffee. One fine thing is that we have plenty of room to exercise so we will be in good shape for the hike when we get out. As they have absolutely no case against us we will have a good comeback at the "hushwahs" when we get out. Our case is being fought by attorney Jeffries of Portland. The herders are afraid of us and they have reinforced the ceiling and windows and weakened on the grub since we got in.

Yours for the shorter day and longer pay.—Press Committee.

Mr. Block

He Almost Loses 'Em



Continued Next Week